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The Columbian.

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DRIFTING.

Is there rest for a burdened soul?
Is there peace for a storm-tossed bark?
Is there light where death's surges roll?
Will God guide me across the dark?
For oh! it is hard to wait,
To watch and to sigh for rest,
To long for the opened gate,
To linger in idle unrest.

To stand in the pitiless storm,
Astray in the path of sin,
And see the light, pure and warm,
That streams from the gate within;
To feel the waves, dark and cold,
Come gurgling quite up to our feet,
To shiver without the fold,
And long for the welcome sweet.

The river of life runs swift,
And lo! to its brighter shore,
My life-boat may never drift,
For the surges that roll before;
My weak hands will never guide,
For the waves that threaten me;
Alone on temptation's tide
I am drifting out toward the sea.

A NIGHT WITH WOLVES.

AWAY we went at whirlwind speed over the glistening sheet of snow which covered the whole country for miles around.

Four splendid horses drew our sledge, and we bounded along noiselessly, smoothly, rapidly, like phantoms. We had some thirty miles to travel; but at the glorious pace we were going, we should accomplish it in three hours. It was now eight o'clock; we might fairly expect to be at my chateau by a little past eleven.

Away we went! the snow flew past us like a vast foaming torrent, while I could almost fancy that we were at rest, so even, almost imperceptible, was our motion.

Suddenly one of the traces gave way, and in an instant all our four horses, young and high-spirited, were kicking and plunging fearfully. The broken trace was only the least of the damage done; and when I and Fritz, my servant, scrambled out, and seizing their heads, stopped their pranks, we found that they had kicked themselves almost entirely free from the sledge.

Had they but done so, and remembering what afterward occurred, I think of the terrible consequences and tremble.

It took us a full hour's work to repair the damage, and even when this was done, we were compelled to go at a comparatively slow pace, for fear that something should again give way.

I lighted a cigar, and, well wrapped in furs and cloaks, leaned lazily and luxuriously back, enjoying the gentle, easy motion, and watching the four horses as they bounded along with the light sledge.

On a sudden, however, I noticed that they seemed to afford Fritz more than ordinary trouble.

I was aroused from my half dreamy state by hearing him devote them to the infernal gods, in all the mingled dialects of Poland, Germany, and Russia, and that for a cause which seldom attacks the indignation of the traveller—namely, for going too fast.

In spite of his exertions they had burst into a furious gallop. He cursed, swore, pulled, and tugged in vain. With alarmed eyes and erected ears the eager horses disregarded the utmost efforts of curb and bridle, and dragged us forward with a velocity I should have thought impossible. As there was no danger, I was rather amused than otherwise by the glorious pace at which we were going.

All on a sudden, however, Fritz ceased to swear, and, with a hasty ejaculation, loosened the reins, and allowed the horses to tear ahead at their utmost speed, without attempting to stop them.

The beasts are right, right, by a thousand devils! I ought to have known it!"

"What do you mean?" I asked.

He turned in his seat, and said in a low voice, his face pale with emotion:

"The wolves!"

I stood up in the sledge and looked back, but for a long time could discover nothing.

At last, however, I could discern a dark mass in the snow at a great distance. I thought, however, that it was only trees, and laughed at the terror of Fritz, which even the horses seemed to share.

In about ten minutes, however, the terrible truth burst on me—the dark mass was in motion, and approached rapidly. I heard, too, a sound in the distance which at first I thought was the whistling of the wind.

It was the howling of the hungry and ferocious pack of wolves on our track. Closer and closer came the dark mass; plainer and plainer the dreadful howls. The terrified horses could hear them now, and dashed on with more desperate energy than before.

Nearer and nearer they came. We could not only hear their dreadful howls, but even the tramp of their cursed feet, as they galloped along the frozen snow on our track. The arms we had consisted of two fowling-pieces and a brace of pistols. Unfortunately, we had but a very scanty stock of powder and ball, and not more than enough for two or three discharges.

"What is to be done?" I whispered to Fritz.

"Fight! fight to the last!" he replied; "we must be overtaken. The horses cannot hold out much longer. It is yet quite twenty miles to the chateau, and they will be upon us in a few minutes. Ha!" he cried, suddenly, "I had forgotten—there is yet a gleam of hope!"

And now he lashed the horses, already at their utmost speed, and even stabbed them repeatedly with his hunting-knife, to urge them on to fresh exertions.

Ahead of us was a small forest, or rather wood. It was distant some two miles, but, owing to the white sheet of snow between, looked much nearer.

"If we could only reach it!" he uttered, furiously lashing the horses.

The chase continued. I stood ready with my fowling-piece to fire immediately when they were within shot.

The fleetest of the pack dashed ahead of the others, and approached within a few yards of the sledge. Their howls were fearful. I fired two barrels, and three wolves fell dead or wounded. In an instant these were surrounded by the others, who quickly tore to pieces and devoured their fallen comrades.

This obtained us a respite—but a very short one; for in less than a minute nothing remained of the wolves I had shot but their bones.

I again loaded my piece, and again the pack dashed on in pursuit. We had not gained half a mile when they were again up with us.

This time they came on more furiously and boldly than before—the brutes had tasted blood.

When they were near enough, I again fired, and two wolves fell. This time, however, the devouring of their companions did not take so long, for I had only wounded two.

Once again I reloaded the fowling-piece, and found that all our ammunition was thereby exhausted.

"Do not fire," said Fritz, when I informed him of the fact, "till the last moment—reserve your fire for our last chance."

"Is there any?" I asked gloomily.

"One, and one only. Not far from this, in the woods hence—but I do not know how far, perhaps not more than a mile—is an old hunting-lodge; if we can reach it we are safe—if not, we are lost."

On came the wolves—and they were many, and quite close upon the sledge.

Two terrific great monsters were absolutely just abreast of us, and were striving to get ahead to the horses, who, poor brutes, could hear and see them, and tore away at such a terrible pace that even the swift wolves could not gain upon us.

"Fire! fire!" shouted Fritz; "fire, and aim well; for if those brutes reach the horses, we are lost."

I fired a barrel at the wolf on my left, and over he went with a bullet through his body.

I very nearly missed the second, but fortunately the ball grazed the bone of his leg, breaking it, and causing him to fall.

But several others took their places.

"Keep them off! keep them off!" shouted Fritz, "but for one minute, and we are saved. The hut is close by."

Frantically he flogged and shouted to the horses, and desperately they responded to the call.

I fired the two barrels of the remaining fowling-piece, and then, sticking my pistols in my belt, I shouldered my gun, and standing up, struck right and left at the howling pack, which were now rapidly accumulating on our rear.

The next moment, and we pulled up short at the hut.

"Fire your pistols right in their faces!" shouted old Fritz.

I did so, and had the satisfaction of seeing the howling pack fall back for a minute.

This gave Fritz an opportunity of jumping out and cutting adrift the horses, who immediately galloped off.

"Now, sir, now!" he cried, holding open the hut door—"haste."

Still holding the fowling-piece by the barrel, and swinging it around me, I leaped to the ground.

Some of the wolves had dashed off in pursuit of the horses, while others were between me and the hut.

I struck viciously at the howling brutes, and rushed through them to the open door.

One monster sprang at my throat, but, fortunately, I succeeded in striking him down, and he was content with tearing a piece, with his horrid fangs, from my leg.

The next instant, faint and bleeding, we were safe in the hut, and Fritz barred and bolted the door, leaving the pack outside.

For a moment or two they scratched and gnawed at the door, and then dashed off to join their companions in the chase after the horses.

Soon after we heard heart-rending and piercing screams.

"Ah, I thought so," said Fritz sadly, "my poor horses! They can stand a great deal; but when one comes to be torn to pieces by wolves, it is no wonder they cry out."

It was not long before the furious pack returned; for, having devoured the horses, and apparently not half satisfied, they surrounded the hut on all sides, and nothing could be heard but their horrible howlings. We could hear them scraping, scratching, and tearing the wood-work of the hut with their teeth.

Next they attempted to climb to the roof, and soon some succeeded, for we could hear them crawling about outside.

There was no chimney to the hut, but merely an aperture in the roof for the smoke to escape.

The hut in which we had found temporary safety consisted only of four walls, made of rough but strong slabs of wood.

It contained a rude fireplace, and, fortunately for us, there were still embers smouldering. There was also a little green brushwood in the hut, which Fritz hastened to cast in the fire. As it caught and burned up, it gave rise to dense volumes of smoke, which, pouring through the aperture in the roof, effectually kept the wolves at bay.

But after a time the smoke began to clear, the green wood was all gone, and the wind, which now was high, blew aside the smoke from the hole in the roof.

In a very short time we perceived the gleaming eyes and red mouth, half open, of a monstrous wolf looking down on us.

We struck at him with the butt-end of our fowling-pieces, and soon brought him, stunned and bleeding, to our feet.

Fritz took a piece of burning wood, mounted to the aperture, and waved it around.

Wolves, like all wild beasts, are in mortal dread of fire, and we soon heard them all scamper off the roof.

All through the long night we heard the howling of the ferocious pack, who had now regularly terrified us; for, although scared by the fire, they attempted the roof no more, but all remained around the hut.

All things have their end, and so at last had this long and dismal night.

The day broke at last, and Fritz, arousing himself, piled on the fire every available bit of wood he could find.

For full three hours after sunrise nothing occurred beyond howling; but what an awful three hours were they!

Suddenly our eyes, which were fixed incessantly on the aperture, saw the hideous forms of our enemies. Three of the largest wolves had climbed the roof and were looking down upon us.

I fired my fowling-piece—our last charge of powder. This drove them away, and the dead body of one fell through the aperture, and into the hut. This, however, procured us but a short respite; the brutes knew the way; the sun was now bright in the heavens, and the fire-brand was now useless.

Soon another and fiercer lot succeeded those we had driven away, and we had now no more powder or shot to drive them back.

Clubbing our guns, we struck furiously at them, all the time shouting loudly. Several fell wounded and incapable of injury into the hut, but others at once took their places.

The furious monsters, ravenous with hunger, which the two horses and their comrades they had devoured but seemed to whet, glared down upon us from the roof, howling incessantly, and waiting the moment to spring.

At last one great brute set the example, and crouching for an instant, sprang right at Fritz, at the same time giving a terrible yell.

Fortunately old Fritz was enabled to spring on one side, and the moment the wolf landed he dashed out his brains with the gun he wielded.

Hardly was this accomplished than another and another leaped down, and these were followed by still more, which all our efforts could not keep back. Furiously we fought with the desperation of despair, for we had almost given up hope. Several times I felt the fangs of the wolves in my flesh; but by almost superhuman exertion freed myself, and laying about me right and left, sent the shaggy brutes sprawling under the terrible force of my blows.

In vain; as fast as they fell others came leaping down, and the hut was now alive with the wild, savage beasts. With a short prayer, and nerved with a fierce determination, I threw myself in their midst, and giving all my strength to one last desperate effort, I created fearful havoc among the crowded mass.

The cry was still they come. Weary, faint, and despairing, I staggered, and was about to fall prostrate on the ground among the horrible sea of glaring eyes, white teeth, and red throats which surrounded me, when a loud shout from outside, followed by a rapid and sustained discharge of fire-arms, gave me fresh strength, and once again nerved my arm.

At this moment a wolf, leaping from the aperture, alighted on my shoulders, and endeavored to fix his horrid fangs in my throat. I tore him away, and flung him on the embers of the fire, regardless of a dreadful bite I received in the hand.

The sparks flew in all directions, and the darkness of the hut was illuminated by a flame of light as the fire blazed up.

The wolves were steadied by this for a moment, and in that moment I noticed with joy that no more were on the roof.

Another shout outside, and a still closer discharge, informed us that friends were near. Shouting words of encouragement to Fritz, who was terribly torn by the teeth of the brutes, I again attacked them with my little remaining strength. Fritz, too, ably seconded me, and in half a minute our remaining enemies were killed or disabled.

Scarcely had the glaring eyes of the last disappeared, under a furious blow from the butt-end of my gun, than, utterly worn out by the tremendous exertion of the last ten minutes, bleeding from half a dozen places where the wolves had torn my flesh, nature gave way, and I fell forward on a pile of our dead enemies, and fainted.

The next moment the door was burst open, and our friends from the chateau, who had come to the rescue, rushed in, and raising the apparently lifeless forms of myself and Fritz, bore us out into the air, where, laid on the cold snow, we soon recovered consciousness, and found that we were saved.

Thus ended this adventure; but assuredly, were I to live to be as old as Methusaleh, I shall never forget our night with the wolves.

A MERCHANT suddenly died after writing a letter to one of his correspondents. His clerk wrote at the bottom, "Since writing the above I have died," and sent the missive.

AN INTERESTING SCENE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1866.

THE committee consisting of two delegates from each State, appointed by the National Union Convention to wait upon the President with an official copy of the proceedings of the Convention, met this morning and postponed until one o'clock the time for the interview. It was originally intended that ten A.M. should be the hour at which the reception would be had.

About one o'clock the committee, headed by a band of music, reached the White House. They were conducted into the East Room by Marshal Gooding, and were so arranged as to form a circle. The delegates to the Convention who were in the city were then invited in, and took a position in the rear of the committee. The President soon appeared, and was accompanied by Secretaries M'Culloch, Welles, and Browning, and Postmaster-General Randall. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, then advanced and said:

MR. PRESIDENT: We are before you as a committee of the National Union Convention, which met in Philadelphia on Tuesday, the fourteenth instant, charged with the duty of presenting you with an authentic copy of its proceedings.

Before placing it in your hands, you will permit us to congratulate you on the object for which the Convention was called; in the enthusiasm with which, in every State and Territory, the call was responded to; in the unbroken harmony of its deliberations; in the unanimity with which the principles it has declared were adopted; and more especially in the patriotic and constitutional character of the principles themselves, we are confident that you and the country will find gratifying and cheering evidence that there exists among the people a public sentiment which renders an early and complete restoration of the Union as established by the Constitution certain and inevitable. Party faction, seeking the continuance of its misrule, may momentarily delay it, but the principles of political liberty for which our fathers successfully contended, and to secure which they adopted the Constitution, are so glaringly inconsistent with the condition in which the country has been placed by such misrule, that it will not be permitted a much longer duration. We wish, Mr. President, you could have witnessed the spirit of concord and brotherly affection which animated every member of the Convention. Great as your confidence has ever been in the intelligence and patriotism of your fellow-citizens, in their deep devotion to the Union, and their present determination to reinstate and maintain it, that confidence would have become a positive conviction could you have seen and heard all that was done and said upon the occasion. Every heart was evidently full of joy, every eye beamed with patriotic animation; despondency gave place to the assurance that, our late dreadful civil strife ended, the blissful reign of peace, under the protection, not of arms, but of the Constitution and laws, would have sway, and be in every part of our land cheerfully acknowledged, and in perfect good faith obeyed. You would not have doubted that the recurrence of dangerous domestic insurrections in the future are not to be apprehended. If you could have seen the men of Massachusetts and South Carolina coming into the Convention on the first day of its meeting, hand to hand, amid the rapturous applause of the whole body, awakened by heartfelt gratification at the event, filling the eyes of thousands with tears of joy which they neither could nor desired to repress, you would have felt, as every person present felt, that the time had arrived when all sectional or other perilous dissensions had ceased, and that nothing should be heard in the future but the voice of harmony proclaiming devotion to a common country, of pride in being bound together by a common Union, existing and protected by forms of government proved by experience to be eminently fitted for the exigencies of either war or peace.

In the principles announced by the Convention, and in the feeling there manifested, we have every assurance that harmony throughout our entire land will soon prevail. We know that as in former days, as was eloquently declared by Webster, the nation's most gifted statesman, Massachusetts and South Carolina went "shoulder to shoulder through the Revolution," and stood hand in hand around the Administration of Washington, and felt his own great arm lean on them for support, so will they again with like magnanimity, devotion, and power stand round your Administration and cause you to feel that you may also lean on them for support. In the proceedings, Mr. President, which we are to place in your hands, you will find that the Convention performed the grateful duty imposed upon them by their knowledge of your "devotion to the Constitution and laws and interests of your country," as illustrated by your entire Presidential career, of declaring that in you they "recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation, and loyal to the great crisis upon which your lot is cast;" and in this declaration it gives us marked pleasure to add, we are confident that the Convention has but spoken the intelligent and patriotic sentiment of the country. Ever inaccessible to the low influences which often control the mere partisan, and governing alone by an honest opinion of constitutional obligations and rights, and of the duty of looking solely to the true interests, safety, and honor of the nation, such a class is incapable of resorting to any bait for popularity at the expense of the public good. In the measures which you have adopted for the restoration of the Union, the Convention saw only a continuance of the policy which for the same purpose was inaugurated by your immediate predecessor, in his re-election by the people after that policy had been fully indicated, and had been made one of the issues of the contest. Those of his political friends who are now assailing you for sternly pursuing it, forgetful or regardless of the opinions which their support of his re-election necessarily involved, being upon the same ticket with that much lamented public servant whose foul assassination touched the heart of the civilized world with grief and horror—you would have been false to obvious duty if you had not endeavored to carry out the same policy; and judging now by the opposite one which Congress has pursued, its wisdom and patriotism are indicated by the fact that that Congress has but continued a broken Union by keeping ten of the States in which at one time the insurrection existed, as far as they could accomplish it, in the condition of subjugated provinces, denying the right to be represented while subjecting their people to every species of legislation, including that of taxation. That such a state of things is at war with the very genius of our Government, inconsistent with every idea of political freedom, and most perilous to the peace and safety of the country, no reflecting man can fail to believe.

We hope, sir, that the proceedings of the Convention will cause you to adhere, if possible, with even greater firmness to the course you are pursuing by satisfying you that the people are with you, and that the wish which lies nearest to their hearts is that a perfect restoration of our Union at the earliest moment be allowed, and the conviction that that result can only be accomplished by the measures which you are pursuing. And in the discharge of the duties which these impose upon you, we, as did every member of the Convention, again for ourselves individually tender to you our profound respect and assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

With a re-united Union, with no foot but freemen's treading or permitted to tread on our soil, with a nation's faith pledged forever to a strict observance of all its obligations, with kindness and fraternal love everywhere prevailing, the desolations of war will soon be removed; its sacrifices of life, sad as they have been, with Christian resignation, be referred to a providential purpose, of fixing our beloved country on a firm and endurable basis, which will forever place our liberty and happiness beyond the reach of human peril; then, too, and forever will our Government challenge the admiration and receive the respect of the nations of the world, and we in no danger of any efforts to impeach our honor.

And permit me, sir, in conclusion, to add, that great as your solicitude for the restoration of our domestic peace and your labors to that end, you have also a watchful eye to the rights of the nation, and that any attempt by an assumed or actual foreign power to enforce an illegal blockade against the Government or citizens of the United States, to use your own mild but expressive words, "will be disregarded." In this determination I am sure you will receive the unanimous approval of your fellow-citizens.

Now, sir, as the chairman of this committee, and in behalf of the Convention, I have the honor to present you with an authentic copy of its proceedings.

The allusion in the above address to the determination of our Government to disregard the attempt of an assumed or actual foreign power to enforce an illegal blockade was greeted with loud and continuous cheering.

When Mr. Reverdy Johnson had concluded, the President said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

LANGUAGE is inadequate to express the emotions and feelings produced by this occasion. Perhaps I could express more by permitting silence to speak, and you to infer what I might and ought to say. I confess that, notwithstanding the experience I have had in public life, and the audiences I have addressed, this occasion and this assemblage are well calculated to and do overwhelm me.

As I have said, I have not language to convey adequately my present feelings and emotions. In listening to the address which your eloquent and distinguished chairman has just delivered, the proceedings of the Convention, as they transpired, recurred to my mind. Seemingly I partook of the inspiration that prevailed in the Convention, when I received a dispatch, sent by two of its distinguished members, conveying in terms the scene which has just been described of South Carolina and Massachusetts, arm-in-arm, marching into that vast assemblage, and thus giving evidence that the two extremes had come together again, and that, for the future, they were united, as they had been in the past, for the preservation of the Union.

When the dispatch informed me that, in that vast body of men, distinguished for intellect and wisdom, every eye was suffused with tears on beholding the scene, I could not finish reading the dispatch to one associated with me in the office, for my own feelings overcame me. I think we may justly conclude that we are moving under a proper inspiration, and that we need not be mistaken that the finger of an overruling and unerring Providence is in this matter. The nation is in peril. We have just passed through a mighty, a bloody, a momentous ordeal, and do not yet find ourselves free from the difficulties and dangers that at first surrounded us.

While our brave men have performed their duties—both officers and men—(turning to General Grant, who stood at his right)—while they have won laurels imperishable, there are still greater and more important duties to perform; and while we have had their co-operation in the field, we now need their support in our efforts to perpetuate peace. So far as the Executive Department of the Government is concerned, the effort has been made to restore the Union, to heal the breach, to pour oil into the wounds which were consequent upon the struggle, and to speak in common phrase, to prepare, as the learned and wise physician would, a plaster healing in character and co-extensive with the wound. We thought, and yet think, that we had partially succeeded. But as the work progressed, as reconciliation seemed to be taking place, and the country becoming united, we found a disturbing and marring element opposing us.

In alluding to that element I shall go no farther than did your Convention and the distinguished gentlemen who has delivered to me the report of its proceedings. I shall make no reference to it. That, I do not believe, the time and the occasion justify. We have witnessed in one department of the Government every effort, as it were, to prevent the restoration of peace and harmony in the Union. We have seen hanging upon the verge of Government, as it were, a body called, or which assumes to be, the Congress of the United States, but in fact a Congress of only a part of the States. We have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be for the Union, when its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion and make a disruption of the States inevitable.

Instead of promoting reconciliation and harmony, its legislation has partaken of the character of penalties, retaliation, and revenge. This has been the course and policy of one department of your Government. The humble individual who is now addressing you stands the representative of another department of the Government. The manner in which he was called upon to occupy that position I shall not allude to on this occasion; suffice it to say that he is here under the Constitution of the country, and being here by virtue of its provision, he takes his stand upon that charter of our liberties, as the great rampart of civil and religious liberty. Having been taught in my early life to hold it sacred, and having practised upon it during my whole public career, I shall ever continue to reverence the Constitution of my fathers, and to make it my guide.

I know it has been said, and I must be permitted to indulge in the remark, that the Executive Department of the Government has been despotic and tyrannical. Let me ask this audience of distinguished gentlemen around me here to-day to point to a vote I ever gave, to a speech I ever made, to a single act of my whole public life that has not been against tyranny and despotism. What position have I ever occupied, what ground have I ever assumed, where it can be truthfully charged that I failed to advocate the amelioration and elevation of the great mass of my countrymen? So far as charges of that kind are concerned, I will say that they are simply intended to deceive and delude the public mind into the belief that there is some one in power who is usurping and trampling upon the rights and perverting the principles of the Constitution. It is done by those who make such charges for the purpose of covering their own acts. I have felt it my duty, in vindication of principle and the Constitution of my country, to call attention to those proceedings. When we come to examine who has been playing the tyrant, by whom do we find that despotism has been exercised? As to myself, the elements of my nature, the pursuits of my life, have not made me, either in my feelings or in my practice, aggressive. My nature, on the contrary, is rather defensive in its character. But I will say that having taken my stand upon the broad principles of liberty and the Constitution, there is not power enough on earth to drive me from it. Having placed myself upon that broad platform, I have not been awed, dismayed, or intimidated by either threats or encroachments, but have stood there in conjunction with patriotic spirits, sounding the tocsin of alarm when I deemed the citadel in danger. I said on a previous occasion and repeat now that all that was necessary in this great struggle against tyranny and despotism was, that the struggle should be sufficiently audible for the American people to hear and understand. They did hear, and looking on and seeing who the contestants were, and what that struggle was about, they determined they would settle this question on the side of the Constitution and of principle. I proclaim here to-day, as I have on other occasions, that my faith is abiding in this great mass of the people. In the darkest struggle, when the clouds seemed to be most lowering, my faith, instead of giving way, loomed up through the dark cloud far beyond, and I saw that all would be safe in the end.

My countrymen, we all know that, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, tyranny and despotism even can be exercised and exerted more effectually by the many than by the one. We have seen a Congress gradually encroach step by step upon constitutional rights, and violate day after day and month after month the fundamental principles of the Government. We have seen a Congress that seemed to forget that there was a Constitution of the United States—that there was a limit to the sphere and scope of legislation. We have seen a Congress in a minority assume to exercise powers which, if allowed to be carried out, would result in despotism or monarchy itself. This is truth, and because others as well as myself have seen proper to appeal to the patriotism and republican feeling of the country, we have been denounced in the severest terms. Slander upon slander, vituperation upon vituperation of the most villainous character, has made its way through the press. What, gentlemen, has been your and my sin? What has been the cause of our offending? I will tell you. Daring to stand by the Constitution of our fathers! (Approaching Senator Johnson.) I consider the proceedings of this Convention, sir, as more important than those of any convention that ever assembled in the United States. When I look with my mind's eye upon that collection of citizens coming together voluntarily, and sitting in council, with ideas, with principles, and views commensurate with all the States and co-extensive with the whole people, and contrast it with the collection of gentlemen who are trying to destroy the country, I regard it as more important than any convention that has sat, at least, since 1787. I think I may also say, that the declarations that were there made are equal with the Declaration of Independence itself, and I here to-day pronounce it a second Declaration of Independence.

Your address and declarations are nothing more nor less than a reaffirmation of the Constitution of the United States. Yes, I will go farther, and say that the declarations you have made, that the principles you have enunciated in your address, are a second proclamation of emancipation to the people of the United States; for in the proclaiming and reproclaiming these great truths you have laid down a constitutional platform upon which all can make common cause, and stand united together for the restoration of the States and preservation of the Government without reference to party. The query only is the salvation of the country, for our country rises above all party considerations or influences. How many are there in the United States that now require to be free! They have the shackles upon their limbs and are bound as rigidly as though they were in fact in slavery. I repeat, then, that your declaration is the second proclamation of emancipation to the people of the United States, and offers a common ground upon which all patriots can stand.

Mr. Chairman and gentleman, let me in this connection ask you what I have to gain more than the advancement of the public welfare? I am as much opposed to the indulgence of egotism as any one, but here, in a conversational manner, while formally receiving the proceedings of this Convention, I may be permitted again to ask, what have I to gain consulting human ambition more than I have gained, except in one thing? My race is nearly run. I have been placed in the high office which I occupy under the Constitution of the country, and I may say that I have held, from lowest to highest, almost every position to which a man may attain in our Government. I have passed through every position, from alderman of a village to the Presidency of the United States; and surely, gentlemen, this should be enough to gratify a reasonable ambition. If I wanted authority, or if I wished to perpetuate my own power, how easy would it have been to hold and wield that which was placed in my hands by the measure called the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. With an army which it placed at my discretion I could have remained at the capital of the nation, and with fifty or sixty millions of appropriations at my disposal, with the machinery to be worked by my own hands, with my satraps and dependents in every town and village, and then with the Civil Rights Bill following as an auxiliary in connection with all the other appliances of the Government, I could have proclaimed myself dictator.

But, gentlemen, my pride and my ambition have been to occupy that position which retains all power in the hands of the people. It is upon that I have always relied. It is upon that I rely now. (A voice, "And the people will not disappoint you.") And I repeat, that neither the taunts nor jeers of Congress, nor of a subsidized calumniating press, can drive me from my purpose. I acknowledge no superior except my God, the author of my existence, and the people of the United States. For the one, I try to obey all His commands, as best I can, compatible with my poor humanity. For the other, in a political and representative sense, the high behests of the people have always been respected and obeyed by me.

Mr. Chairman, I have said more than I had intended to say. For the kind allusions to myself contained in your address, and in the resolutions adopted by the Convention, let me remark that in this crisis, and at this period of my public life, I hold above all price, and shall ever recur, with feelings of profound gratification, to the last resolution, containing the endorsement of

Convention emanating spontaneously from the great mass of the people. I trust and hope that my future action may be such that you and the Convention you represent may not regret the assurance of confidence you have expressed.

Before separating, my friends, one and all, committee and strangers, please accept my sincere thanks for the kind manifestations of regard and respect you have exhibited on this occasion. I repeat that I shall always continue to be guided by a conscientious conviction of duty, and that always gives me courage, under the Constitution, which I have made my guide.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks, three enthusiastic cheers were given for Andrew Johnson, and three more for General Grant. The President and General Grant then retired arm-in-arm, and were immediately followed by the committee and audience.

The Columbian.

GEORGE H. MOORE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, SEPT. 8, 1866.

GENERAL GRANT SLANDERED.

THE *Republican* of this place finds it impossible to control or curb its disposition to slander. Even General Grant cannot escape its venom. In an article in this week's issue it is falsely asserted that General Grant is a *Radical*. But what is if possible still worse and more insulting to the General and the country is the assertion by the *Republican* that "Grant owes everything to Washburne," a Radical member of Congress from Illinois. The *Republican*, so far as we are informed, is the first paper in the North which has attempted to decry and disparage the merits of our most illustrious general. The public are informed by this patriotic stay-at-home editor that Grant is the creature of a politician. They are told that nothing is due to his pure patriotism, his unrivalled strategy, and indomitable valor. Such language is most becoming and appropriate from this editor, if what we have heard be true. Refusing to bear arms himself, refusing to permit young men in his employ to enlist, and further, refusing to contribute money to pay a bounty to volunteers until a raid was made upon his office by his subscribers for the purpose of discontinuing his paper, we can well conceive the gusto with which he embraces every opportunity to malign and abuse General Grant. Let the soldiers who fought under our gallant and distinguished hero remember that the *Columbia County Republican* has thus assailed the reputation and character of their favorite general.

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.

AT a meeting of the Conferees of the Counties of Bradford, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan, and Wyoming, composing the Thirteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, held at the Exchange Hotel, in this place, on the sixth instant, there were present—

Bradford—C. S. Russell, Edward Herrick, Jr.

Columbia—Hon. J. M'Reynolds, E. Ikeler.

Montour—J. W. Miles, J. C. Ammerman.

Sullivan—G. D. Jackson, J. S. Deegan.

Wyoming—R. R. Little, C. D. Gearhart.

Hon. John M'Reynolds was called to the chair, and C. S. Russell was chosen Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Miles the Hon. William Elwell was unanimously nominated a scandidate for Congress.

On motion of Mr. Jackson a committee of two was appointed to wait upon Judge Elwell and inform him of his nomination, and request his acceptance of the same. Messrs. Jackson and Ammerman were appointed such committee.

On motion of Mr. Herrick the Conference unanimously adopted the resolutions and address of the National Union Convention held at Philadelphia on the fourteenth of August last.

The committee appointed to wait upon Judge Elwell then returned with that gentleman, who in a few brief and pertinent remarks accepted the nomination.

On motion it was resolved that the next Congressional Conference meet at Danville, on the Thursday following the first Monday in September, 1868.

On motion the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Democratic and Conservative papers of the District.

(Signed) J. M'REYNOLDS, Chairman.
C. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE RADICAL COUNTY CONVENTION.

PURSUANT to the call of the chairman of the Republican Standing Committee, the Convention assembled at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, the fifth of September, 1866, at one o'clock P.M.

On motion Jonas Hayman, of Greenwood Township, was nominated as President of the Convention.

On motion Captain C. G. Jackson, of Berwick, and Captain M. M. Brobst, of Catawissa, were appointed and elected Secretaries.

On motion the following named persons were admitted as delegates, to wit: Bloom, Anthony Witman, Palemon John; Borough Berwick, Captain C. G. Jackson, John M'Anall; Briar Creek, Reese M. Eck, Gideon M. Hossler; Beaver, Isaac Davis, Tillman Rittenhouse; Benton, E. M. Kline, Furman S. Smith; Borough Centralia, William M. Hoagland, Stephen Thomas; Catawissa, Captain M. M. Brobst, J. S. Eck; Fishing Creek, William B. Kester, Jonas Doty; Greenwood, Jonas Hayman, Elisha Hayman; Jackson, John Rantz, T. W. Smith; Locust, Mark Williams, George Martz; Main, William H. Ult, David Yetter; Mifflin, Aaron S. Andrews, George A. Bowman; Montour, Jacob Erwine, Henry Buss; Mount Pleasant, J. H. Vanderslice, Isaac Culp; Orange, Wesly Bowman, Michael C. Vance; Pine, Richard W. Lyons, Samuel Scattergood; Roaring Creek, David R. Hower, William M. Meyers; Sugarloaf, Ezra Stephens, James Roberts; Scott, William Christman, Lott Parker.

On motion of A. Witman, George H. Willits, of Montour Township, M. M. Whitmoyer, P. John, and D. A. Beckley, Bloom Township, were appointed Congressional Conferees, to meet similar Conferees of this district, and that they be instructed to support Hon. Ulysses Mercur.

At this juncture John Hartman and E. M. Wardin, delegates from Hemlock, and Samuel Hoagland and Daniel Hower, Jr., from Franklin, claimed seats from their respective townships.

On motion of Captain C. G. Jackson, of Berwick, it was resolved that Jacob Melick, of Scott Township, and John Hartman, of Hemlock Township, be appointed Senatorial Conferees, to meet similar Conferees at Danville on Wednesday, the twelfth instant.

On motion of Samuel Scattergood, of Pine Township, it was resolved that Dr. Jacob Schuyler, of Bloom Township, J. H. Ikeler, of Greenwood Township, be appointed Representative Conferees, to meet similar Conferees at the Exchange Hotel, in Bloomsburg, on Wednday, the twelfth instant.

On motion of P. John, of Bloom Township, it was resolved that Colonel Samuel Knorr, of Bloom; M. C. M'Collum, of Scott; Captain C. G. Jackson, of Berwick; Elisha Hayman, of Greenwood; Richard W. Lyons, of Pine; N. P. John, of Catawissa; and Hamilton Clark, of Franklin, be the Republican Standing Committee for this county for the ensuing year.

The delegates from Roaring Creek Township offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a full county ticket be made by this Convention.

Upon which resolution P. John made some remarks to the effect that it would be unwise to form a county ticket at this time, several persons speaking in favor of nominating a full ticket. P. John observed to Mr. Scattergood that to make a county ticket would jeopordize their chances for Congress. On a vote being taken on the question as to "county ticket" or "no county ticket" the Convention resolved that it was inexpedient to make county ticket.

On motion of John Hartman the Convention adjourned.

The resolutions, which were offered by P. John, we will publish next week.

SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

THE Democratic Conferees representing the several counties of the Fifteenth Senatorial District met at the Forks Hotel, in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, September fourth, 1866. They were as follows:

Columbia—Peter Billmeyer, Richard Fruit.

Montour———— Moore, Samuel Oakes.

Northumberland—David B. Montgomery, J. Woods Brown.

Sullivan—James Deegan, Michael Meylert.

Upon proceeding to vote Messrs. Billmeyer, Fruit, and Montgomery voted for Levi L. Tate, of Columbia.

Messrs. Moore, Oakes, and Brown voted for William A. Dean, of Montour.

Messrs. Deegan and Meylert voted for George D. Jackson, of Sullivan.

Successive votes were taken, and several adjournments without a result, the vote standing as above, or scattered differently among the candidates, without a majority of the whole number being given to either.

Finally, after taking the one hundreth vote, the Conference adjourned until eight o'clock in the morning of the following day.

On Wednesday the Conference again met and voted several times. At this session Colonel Tate obtained the four votes from Columbia and Northumberland, Montour, however, voting for Dean, and Sullivan for Jackson, no nomination was effected.

The Conference then again took a recess, and upon reassembling a nominationwas made by the following vote:

For Jackson—Messrs. Moore, Oakes, Montgomery, Deegan, and Meylert—5.

For Tate—Messrs. Billmeyer and Fruit—2.

For Dean—Mr. Brown—1.

This was the one hundred and twenty-first vote, and thereupon George D. Jackson, of Sullivan, was declared to be the Democratic candidate for the Fifteenth Senatorial District.

RADICALS IN CONVENTION.

THE Philadelphia parti-colored Convention commenced work on Monday. A grand procession was formed in the morning to escort the Southern delegations to the Union League House. It was composed of the "Boys in Blue," the National Union Club, the fire companies, the Loyal German Club, Generals Butler, Burnside, Governor Sprague, and other organizations and individuals. A speech welcoming the delegation was made by the chairman of the committee. "Jack" Hamilton answered on behalf of the visitors, and then the Convention was called to order, the speaker using the identical gavel used in the South Carolina Convention when the ordinance of secession was passed. There were only two or three colored delegates on the floor, but the hall was formerly an establishment for negro minstrel performances. Thomas J. Durant, of Louisiana, was elected chairman. A committee on permanent orgaization was appointed, and the Convention adjourned until morning. A meeting of the Northern Radicals was held simultaneously with the Southern meeting, at the Union League House. Governor Curtin was elected chairman, and a number of State Governors were made Vice-Presidents. Fred Douglass was proposed as one of the Secretaries, but he declined in favor of Theodore Tilton. Speeches were delivered in the evening by Henry Wilson, Horace Maynard, Colonel Stokes, and others. Mr. Wilson was indulging in his usual abuse of the President when a man announcing himself as an American soldier, declared that he would not hear the President reviled. He was promptly ejected, and the meeting after that was harmonious and undemonstrative.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Southern branch of the particoled Convention of Radicals continued their performances at the Negro Minstrel Hall in Philadelphia on Tuesday. The permanent organization was completed by announcing Ex-Attorney General Speed, of Kentucky, as President, sixteen individuals as Vice-Presidents, and the same number as Secretaries. A delegation of strong-minded females, under command of Miss Anna E. Dickinson, entered the hall and distributed themselves among the Vice-Presidents on the platform or the delegates on the floor. Mr. Speed delivered a somewhat lengthy address on taking the chair. Committees on resolutions and on the address of the Convention were appointed. A resolution demanding the publication by President Johnson of the proceedings of the Military Commission investigating the New Orleans riots, was referred. A resolution, favoring negro suffrage raised a storm, which did not subside until the President commanded order with the secession gavel, and the resolution was referred to the committee for a fair hearing. Other resolutions were offered accepting the Constitutional amendment, forgiving but not rewarding secessionists, and declaring that suffrage should be conferred on none but the loyal and intelligent. A dispatch was received saying that General Grant and Admiral Farragut had left the Presidential party, which was received with the loudest applause. The Convention then adjourned.

CALL FOR A SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

To the Soldiers and Sailors who served in the Army and Navy of the United States during the late Rebellion:

In pursuance of a resolution of a meeting of soldiers, now or lately in the army, held in this city last evening, we invite those of you who approve the restoration policy of the President, and the principles announced by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, to assemble at Cleveland, on the seventeenth day of September, for consultation on the momentous issues now convulsing our country.

We need not argue at length the importance of these issues, nor your duty to take part in their settlement, after five years of fierce and destructive war in which our arms were gloriously triumphant. The Union for which we fought is still practically unrestored. Why is this? We struggled to maintain the rightful supremacy of the general government—to conquer all who in arms disputed its authority, and to make every rebellious citizen yield to its laws. We held throughout the war that the Union is indissoluble and its powers as expounded by its courts supreme; that no State can of its own motion withdraw, or, at the will of its sister States, be excluded, and that the duty of each State to maintain the Union and its right to take part in the Government, are alike absolute. Every object of the war ever recognized by or known to the army or navy has been thoroughly achieved.

The Southern people, decimated, impoverished, and subdued, have for more than a year past abandoned the Rebellion, and now only ask that the Union for which we fought may be recognized as existing, and that they may be dealt with as the Constitution and laws prescribe. In their anxiety to restore the Union and bring harmony to its councils they have gone beyond a mere silent submission to its laws. Through their delegates at the National Union Convention they solemnly renounced the doctrines of nullification and secession from which the war arose; repudiated the Rebel debt, and declared of sacred obligation the national debt; proclaimed the nation pledged to the continuance of bounties and pensions to loyal soldiers and sailors and their families; declared slavery forever abolished, and the freedmen entitled to equal protection of law in person and property with their former masters. Their platform is not only one of emphatic loyalty, but it is moreover most liberal in spirit on all the great issues growing out of the war.

The character of the men who represented the Southern States in that Convention precludes us from believing this enunciation of principles to be insincere. They sent to it their foremost statesmen, who, like Rives, Graham, Orr, Parsons, Sharkey, Houston, Brockenboro', Hunt, Manning, and Stephens, were known throughout the land before the war as men of the highest character and influence. Among the five hundred delegates from the South there was not a voice or vote dissenting from the resolutions adopted by the Convention. If the best of Southern people are ever to be believed we must accept these declarations as sincere. We do accept them as conclusive evidence that a great majority of the Southern people, sick of war and anarchy, and longing for a restoration of free government, are ready to bear true allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the Union.

We are therefore unwilling to see the Southern people held longer in vassalage. They are our countrymen, citizens of the United States, who have incurred penalties, but who have rights. Those who wilfully participated in the Rebellion, and are unpardoned, are subject to the penalties prescribed for treason; but though individuals may be tried, convicted, and punished, communities cannot, nor can the States and their people, without a plain violation of the Constitution, be denied the right of representation, through men personally qualified, in the councils of the nation.

The intention of Congress seems to be to deprive them of representation just as long as it suits the purposes of the Radical party. Many assert that it will concede the right whenever the Constitutional amendments shall have been adopted, and each prescribed State shall have ratified it; but it is quite certain that the amendment will not be ratified by three fourths of the States, and therefore that it will not be adopted. Some, perhaps many of the Northern States will reject it, and we cannot expect its legal ratification by any of the lately insurrectionary States. If there were no other reason why the Southern States will reject it, it is enough that it proposes to disfranchise nearly all the men in the South who have influence over the masses of the people. If none were to be disfranchised except officers of the Rebel army, we still would not expect the South to adopt it, for a large majority of men in the lately insurrectionary States, through compulsion or choice, served in the Rebel army, and their votes alone would overwhelmingly defeat it.

Would Union soldiers, to recover political privileges, disfranchise their leaders, whom they love and revere for their heroic virtues? How then can we expect Southern soldiers to disfranchise and degrade their old commanders? As there is no probability that the amendment will be ratified by three fourths of the States, the plan of restoration which Congress appears to have determined on is at the best impracticable. That proposed by the President and approved by the National Union Convention is feasible, and we believe safe. We have no fear that the South can ever overthrow the Federal Government, or ever disturb its career of power and glory. They will be the last of the States to rebel; and if they shall again rise in insurrection the loyal people can and will subdue, and, if need be, destroy them. The Government has asserted its power for self-preservation, and the devastation and misery of the South proclaim to this generation, at least, the crimes and terrible penalties of treason. Beholding their woes, and Contrasting their weakness and our strength we could afford to show the confidence and courage of magnanimity.

We might well let our vanquished opponents arise, and like James Fitz James of Coilantogle Ford, staunch their wounds and forgive their treason. But we are not asked to be magnanimous, but only consistent and just. This we cannot refuse to be without a violation of the Constitution of our country, and a risk of its utter overthrow. We seek and will have no association in political action with men North and South who are not avowedly, and, in our opinion, sincerely faithful to the Constitution and the principles for which we fought; but if men who have taught or practised treason now openly renounce their errors and maintain with us the true principles of our Government, we shall not reject their co-operation. When the restoration of the Union and the preservation of our form of government are in issue, however much we regret to sever cherished political associations and to co-operate with former enemies, we must prefer to act with those who have been wrong and are now right, rather than with those who were right and now are wrong.

Believing that our Government is again in peril, we appeal to you who have fought to save it, and who hold it dearer and more sacred than all party ties, to come to the rescue. Let the soldiers and sailors agreeing with us in sentiment, but who cannot in person attend, send delegates through the action of their secretary or of local conventions. Let us meet in force at Cleveland, on the seventeenth of September, the anniversary of the day when the Constitution was proclaimed by our forefathers, and let us aid in restoring the Union it created and the liberties it was ordained to secure.

G. A. CUSTAR, Maj.-Gen.,
A. D. M'COOK, Maj.-Gen.,
L. H. ROSSEAU, Maj.-Gen.,
GEORGE CROOK, Maj.-Gen.,
S. MEREDITH, Brev. Maj.-Gen.,
THOS. EWING, JR., Brev. Maj.-Gen.,
Committee on Address.

WASHINGTON, August 19, 1866.

We cordially approve the call for the Convention, and recommend the holding of local conventions to co-operate in the movement.

Signed by Generals Dix, Steedman, Blair, Slocum, Sickles, Granger, Couch, Franklin, and nearly one hundred other officers.

GENERAL GRANT.

THE "Red Republicans" are intensely annoyed by the position of General Grant, and are industriously endeavoring to explain away his presence at the reception of the committee appointed by the Philadelphia Convention to wait upon the President and present him an official copy of the proceedings. Some of them allege that the General was there by accident, and others that he was sent for on official business. Neither of these statements is true, although it is not doubted that the General was invited to attend.

The editor of the *News* was present as a member of the committee, and knows the fact that General Grant took part in the proceedings from choice. This was manifest from his whole conduct. He entered the East Room after the committee, and after the President had taken his position, and was careful to make his way through the crowd and take his place by the side of the President, grasping his hand cordially as he did so. It is idle for the revolutionists to count on Grant as being with them. He has *never voted with them*, and never will, and when the impending struggle comes he will be found as ever at the head of the Army of the Union.—*Daily News.*

THE Memphis *Avalanche* attacks General Wood, commanding Mississippi, because he threatened a county where the negroes were being driven off with the presence of a garrison to protect them.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCHES.

From Washington.

THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

THE new Internal Revenue Act went into operation on Saturday. Under it the Commissioner has discretionary power in certain cases, and has accordingly decided not to require distillers of coal-oil and of apples to comply with the requirements of the new law in relation to spirits, and they will be allowed to proceed in accordance with the provisions of the old law. The enforcement of the law requiring payment of the tax on beer to be made by affixing a stamp to the barrel has been suspended until the department is enabled to furnish stamps to all the districts, which will be in about two weeks. Until that time the tax will be collected as heretofore.

REPORT OF THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Mr. Sutton, chief of the official corps of the Senate, has issued a pamphlet, comprising four numbers of the *Reporter*, a weekly publication managed by himself and the brothers Murphy, of the Senate corps, a verbatim report of the Philadelphia Union Convention, with accompanying documents and complete list of the delegates, which will be of great value for reference.

A PETITION FOR THE PARDON OF DR. MUDD.

A petition is circulating among the citizens of the lower counties of Maryland, and being generally signed, for the pardon of Dr. Mudd, convicted by the military commission of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln. It is understood that it will be presented to the President on his return from Chicago.

TRANSPORTATION FOR SOLDIERS NEEDING ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

An order just issued from the War Department provides that discharged soldiers of the United States who have been disabled in service, as well as those not yet discharged, who are to be provided with artificial limbs at the expense of the Government, will be furnished with transportation by the Quartermaster's Department to and from their homes and the place where they may be required to go to obtain the artificial limb. The Medical Director, or other officer designated by the Surgeon-General for that duty, shall, in addition to each order for an artificial limb, give a requisition on the Quartermaster's Department for transportation, stating the points to and from which the transportation is to be furnished; and such requisition shall be the evidence upon which the Quartermaster will furnish the transportation.

A REGULATION UNDER THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

The following regulation has just been issued from the Land Office: "Where a party makes a selection of a tract of land under the Homestead Law and thereafter desires to change the same for other land, he cannot be permitted to do so, as the law makes no provision for change of homestead entries. When, however, a homestead party is actually settled on one tract and by an error in the description in his application a certificate of entry is given to him for another and different tract from that covered by his actual settlement, the error is treated merely as a clerical one in the papers, and will be corrected so as to award him inceptive evidence of the title for the tract embracing his actual settlement."

COTTON IN GEORGIA.

Advices received from Georgia at the Freedmen's Bureau, on September the third, state that the cotton crop in that State looks well, but is menaced by the caterpillar, which has already begun to hatch in large numbers.

COTTON IN TEXAS.

A letter received from General Kiddoo, Assistant Commissioner for Texas, states that Texas will yield a larger cotton crop than any previous year, not excepting the immense yield of 1860.

THE SALISBURY PRISON CASE.

The findings of the Military Commission, of which Colonel W. W. Wheeler, of the Twenty-eighth Michigan Infantry, was President, and before whom Major John H. Gee, late commandant of the Salisbury Rebel military prison, was tried, have just been promulgated in general orders from headquarters military command of North Carolina. There were two charges against Gee—the first, for violating the laws and customs of war, and the second, murder in violation of the laws of war. Of both charges set up that while Gee was in command of the prison the prisoners were in a condition of extreme want and suffering, as well as many of them ill and dying by reason of the utter and continued insufficiency of the rations, clothing, shelter, and medical attendance, and of the cold and exposure to which they were constantly subjected, and of the small and narrow limits to which they were confined, and that the said Gee did fail to provide or cause to be provided for said prisoners proper or sufficient rations, clothing, fuel, shelter, water or hospital attendance; that by reason of such failure the prisoners were never supplied, etc. The findings proceed, and the commission, attaching no responsibility to the said John H. Gee than for a weakness in retaining position when unable to carry out the dictates of humanity, and believing that higher authorities of the Rebel Government were fully responsible for all the alleged violations of the laws and customs of war, find of the specification not guilty. And the commission also find that he is not guilty of all the other specifications, and accordingly acquit Major Gee.

A SOLDIER of the Government, stationed in Michigan, has been convicted of murder by the United States Circuit Court, and sentenced to be hung. Several years ago capital punishment was abolished by the Legislature of that State and the criminal cannot be hung within the State jurisdiction. To avoid any conflict with the State law, the murderer is to be executed on the Fort Gratiot Reservation, which is United States property.

JEFF. DAVIS.

IN a very few days, I have excellent authority for stating, the press will be called upon to announce the release from confinement of Jeff. Davis, on parole or bail, to at all times render himself amenable to the process of the court, which it is expected will dispose of his case next October. As his release on this condition is now probable, it seems proper to advert, at the risk of appearingogotistical, to the agency to which the coming event may be chiefly ascribed. In claiming for the *Herald*, through its humble correspondent, the credit of effecting this benevolent design on the part of the Executive, it is not intended to make light of the zealous efforts of the devoted wife and distinguished counsel of the prisoner; but it may safely be asserted that neither the tears nor entreaties of Mrs. Davis, nor the arguments or influence of Mr. O'Conor, were capable of producing the least effect on the President so long as there existed the slightest grounds for believing that Mr. Davis was accessory to the murder of Mr. Lincoln. The exposure by the *Herald* of the conspiracy to convict Davis by suborning witnesses, and of the fradulent proceedings of the Judiciary Committee, led the President to direct inquiry to be privately made into those subjects, which resulted in satisfying his mind that not only had an atrocious conspiracy been concocted by certain Radicals to hang Davis in order to complete the humiliation of those represented by him during the Rebellion, and continue, or rather revive, with increased intensity, their animosity to the people of the North, and thus prevent the perfect restoration of the Union, but that there really existed no evidence of Davis's complicity in the assassination, and no grounds for doubting his entire innocence. The exposure at the same time encouraged renewed efforts on the part of Mr. O'Conor, and induced the President to order a medical inquiry into the physical condition of Davis, the result and report whereof leave no room to doubt that the health of the prisoner is rapidly declining.

The following letter addressed by Snevel, one of the suborned witnesses, to Sandford Conover, at Washington, will give the public some idea of the manner in which the national exchequer is robbed to further the unholy schemes of the Radicals and their pet bureaus:

WESTCHESTER HOUSE,
New York, November 14, 1865.

MR. SANDFORD CONOVER—*Dear Sir*,—I have been looking for more than a week for the five hundred dollar draft promised me from you or the Judge, but have been disappointed. I don't think I have been treated exactly on the square, for Campbell has had more by nearly one thousand dollars than I have, and yet I stretched my conscience just as much as he did, and my testimony, as you and the Judge both said, was just as important as his. I don't like to find fault, but I like still less to beg or to borrow, as I am obliged to, from Campbell, when I ought to be just as well off as he. I don't mean to complain, for I know you have much to attend to, and can't do everything at once, but as all the rest have been better paid than myself, I ought not to be forgot. Please do not fail to send draft by return mail, for you know this is an awful place to be in without money; and your petitioner will ever pray.

Respectfully, yours,
JOSEPH SNEVEL.

Here it will be seen that this perjurer, as far back as November last, had received from the government crib, through the Bureau of Military Justice, a large sum of money, and was then waiting for five hundred dollars more, which had been promised him, and that the perjurer Campell had at the same time received still more by nearly one thousand dollars. It will be remembered that it appeared by the correspondence between the Judge Advocate-General and Conover and Campbell, published in the *Herald* of the twelfth instant, that in March another five hundred dollars was sent by the Judge Advocate-General to Campbell, and at the same time a sum not stated in the correspondence, but probably not less than five hundred dollars, to Snevel. How much these parties received between November and March they and their patrons only know; but I am credibly informed that they each received not less than one thousand dollars more. When it is remembered that seven or eight other witnesses were suborned and paid as liberally as the parties named (and Snevel charges that they were paid more liberally), and that several agents were employed and had to be paid for suborning and training them, it is not difficult to see that this Radical conspiracy has robbed the Government of an immense sum of money.

The following letter by another of the suborned witnesses, a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, is written on the back of a quartermaster's order in blank for transportation from Baltimore over the Northern Central Railroad, and enclosed in an official envelope marked, "Official business, Depot Quartermaster's Office, Baltimore, Maryland:"

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, April 27, 1866.

DEAR CONOVER,—I received yesterday morning a letter from Campbell from New York, threatening to go before the Judiciary Committee and expose all that has been devised in the Davis case, and asking me to accompany him, as he and all who will, will get large sums from Jeff's friends for doing so. I started immediately for Washington and saw General Holt, and gave him Campbell's letter. The General assured me that he had known of Campbell's defection for some time, and that you had written the chairman of the committee not to examine him, and that he himself had arranged to send a Judge Advocate to New York that evening to see you, with full instructions, and that you would no doubt be able to get the scamp in the traces again, or keep him away, and let only such come before the committee as can be relied on. God grant that you can do so!

In order to be of some assistance in the business, I beg leave to introduce you to Mr. Mason, the bearer, of whom you have heard me often speak. He can give you some secrets of Campbell's life, which, if known to the District-Attorney, would get him ten yet years in the State Prison, and you may use them to frighten the traitor into loyalty again. Mason is quite a stranger in New York, and I hope you may get time to show him the elephant.

Excuse paper. It is not yet nine o'clock, and the stationery-room is not yet open, and I have not a sheet in my desk. Write me by Mason, on his return, all the particulars.

Truly, as ever, CARTER.

The following is from the Judge Advocate-General to Conover, introducing Colonel Turner, sent by him on the business referred to in the preceding letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, April 26, 1866.

MR. SANDFORD CONOVER—*Dear Sir*,—This will be presented to you by Colonel Turner, Judge Advocate, who will communicate with you fully in regard to the business which takes him to New York. The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives are anxious to secure at as early a day as possible the attendance of the witnesses named in a list in Colonel Turner's hands, and I write to request that you will at once use all your efforts to secure that result. You probably know the whereabouts of most of them, and through your personal exertions, aided by others, may succeed in bringing these witnesses, or at least the greater part of them, before the committee. I saw Mr. Wilson this morning, who read me your letter, and it is at his instance that I write you, having no doubt but that, from the information you have and your past faithfulness, you will be both able and willing to do in the interest of truth and public justice what is now required of you. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
J. HOLT,
Judge Advocate-General.

That the bearer of the above did communicate with Conover in regard to the business which took him to New York, and communicate more than it was easy or prudent to say by letter, there can be no doubt; but nevertheless Campbell, as the public are already aware, was pushed before the committee and retracted every word of what he had sworn for the Bureau of Military Justice.

The strategy by which Davis's friends managed to get Campbell before the committee after his avowed defection and threat to expose the Radical plot may be explained in a few words. As soon as the apostacy of the wily perjurer was discovered, extensive measures, as disclosed by the forgoing letters of "Carter" and the Judge Advocate-General, were adopted to return him to the fold, when the reprobate pretended to repent his treacherous designs, and promised, in consideration of another large sum, to repeat before the committee what he had deposed to the Bureau of Military Justice; but no sooner was he ushered into the committee's august presence than he forgot his last promise to the conspirators and told the truth, and—need it be said—actually made Jack Rogers laugh.

The following letter from Conover to John Patten, at Washington, another of the perjured witnesses whom he had promoted to the rank of instructor of bogus witnesses, will show what he thought of Boutwell and Holt, and some of the other leaders in the conspiracy, and what he expected from Stanton in case of need:

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN HOUSE, June 8, 1866.

MY DEAR PATTEN,—Yours of the sixth was received this P.M. Your assurance that Thomas made a *faux pas* does not surprise me in the least, and you give him altogether too much credit when you say that he made a damned fool of himself, for nature did that for him over thirty years ago. But in all this I do not see sufficient cause for despondency, cheer up, *nil desperandum*. Make Taber rehearse a dozen times a day until he can play his part like a Kean, and with the two boys I have here, who are improving charmingly, we will more than make up for the loss of Campbell and Snevel. Still it is provoking to remember what an ass Boutwell made of himself.

Had he suspended the examination of Campbell when he saw that he was damaging the case, or had Wilson been possessed of wit enough to adjourn the session, with directions to the witnesses to appear next day, which Campbell would not have done, or had Holt, after the committee did adjourn, display his usual sharpness and firmness, and ordered the damned traitor to be quietly taken out of sight, all would have been well. In truth, all is well enough as it stands.

If Campbell don't keep himself shady Secretary Stanton will come down on on him for his bounty jumping, numerous desertions, and other military offences, which will enable the Secretary to place him where his tongue can do no harm and would soon cease to wag. He has been notified what to expect if he is not quiet, and I am sure we shall hear no more from him.

M'Gill is coming down in the morning, and will bear my letter. He will be able to give you the news more easily than I can write it.

Take the enclosed letter to Mr. Stevens as soon as possible, as it is important that he should have it at once; I think his number is 279 South B Street; but if not you must go to him at the Capitol.

I wrote the Judge yesterday, should you be obliged to communicate with him again before I come down do so by note, as there is no doubt but Jeff's friends have spies around the Judge's office, and they might mark you.

Keep up good courage and attend to your pupil, and if we lose the game it will be through the stupidity of our friends or irresolution of our patrons, and not through any fault of our own. If we are driven to the "last ditch" and publicly exposed, we may derive some consolation from the fact that several illustrious heads are as deep in the mud as we are in the mire, and will be obliged to share the obloquy with us.

You will see me within a week, and need not write again unless something transpires rendering it absolutely necessary that I should hear from you.

Yours, truly, S. CONOVER.

It will be seen by the above letter that the conspirators did not despair making out a strong case against Davis for a considerable time after the open treachery of Campbell, and had several sharp witnesses in training, to give overwhelming evidence against him; but as soon as the *Herald* exposed the conspiracy and the underhand proceedings of the Judiciary Committee, and gave a report of Campbell's deposition for the Bureau of Military Justice, and his contrary testimony before the committee, they abandoned their devilish enterprise, and thought only of saving themselves from exposure. But they could not all escape; some have been driven, and others will follow into "the last ditch," so dreaded by Conover, and in the mud and mire we are content to leave them.—*Washington correspondence New York Herald.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

LOST—Last evening, a hair braid, in going to or from the circus. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving it at this office.

FOR sale at Peter Ent's Store, at Light Street, one thousand barrels pure whole Cider Vinegar. Also, twenty empty cider barrels.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK & Co., dealers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third Street (opposite the Girard Bank), Philadelphia.

H. H. Hunsberger, near the American House, has an extensive assortment of cigars, tobacco, etc. His cigars and smoking tobacco (the extent of our indulgence in the weed) we have found excellent, and his stock of chewing tobacco shows a careful selection.

THE performances at Wheeler's International Circus yesterday afternoon and evening were exceedingly good. The heavy rain was a great drawback; but for all that, the entertainment compares favorably with any that we have had here this season. The lady performers were excellent, as well as the male performers. That popular favorite, the clown, personated by Mr. Charley Monroe, showed a freshness and originality in his jokes and sayings in striking contrast with the usual rehash we are compelled to listen to.

REPRESENTATIVE NOMINATION.—On Tuesday of last week, the twenty-eitghth of August, the Democratic Conferees of Columbia and Montour Counties, met at the Forks Hotel, in Bloomsburg. After consultation the Conference adjourned for fifteen minutes. Upon reassembling, on motion, Captain Thomas Chalfant, editor of the *Danville Intelligencer*, was unanimously nominated as the candidate for Assembly for the Representative District composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*. John Snyder, of this county, presided over the Conference, and Joseph H. Campbell, of Montour, was Secretary.

THE late *Assessor* has not yet forgiven the President for declining to purchase when he offered himself and the whole Republican party of this county for sale. His repeated application to enlist in the front rank of the "bread-and-butter brigade" having been rejected, he continues "as cross as a bear with a sore head." "John B. Pursel has got the post-office," "Bob Clark the Assessorship," and General Dix has been appointed Minister "to Hague;" while the editor of the *Republican* is left out in the cold, notwithstanding all his letters to Secretary M'Culloch, and that "copy of my issue" addressed to the President. Alas! alas! "everything is [not] lovely and the goose" is prostrate.

AT the late Democratic Delegate election, in Pine Township, there was a question as to the place of holding the election. Thirty-eight electors held an election, and voted "at the usual place of holding elections" in the township, according to the terms of the call of the Standing Committee. That place was the house of Albert Hunter. But since the last term of Court the people of the township had voted to fix the place of future elections in the district at a school-house, and at this latter place five men met and held another election. This piece of smartness, however, by a small minority, did not avail in the County Convention, which determined to admit the delegates elected at the usual place, and where the great mass of the voters actually assembled, as they understood, in pursuance of the official call.

CONGRESS.—We publish in another column the proceedings of the Democratic Congressional Conference of this district. The public judgment required the unanimous nomination of Judge Elwell, and the action of the Conference, therefore, was a simple assent to the wisdom of that judgment. We congratulate the freemen of this Congressional district that an opportunity will now be afforded them to vote, with a fair prospect of success, for a gentleman of recognized ability, of unquestioned integrity, and large experience. Now, more than at any previous period, the nation requires the services in her councils of men who can rise above party, and, perceiving the right, will pursue it fearlessly, regardless of denunciation, come from what quarter it may. Looking for such a man, the public, with great unanimity, recognized him in the person of Judge Elwell.

JUDGE MERCUR made two most powerful speeches in Danville on Friday afternoon and evening last. They were eloquent, argumentative, and satisfactory. The people of Montour will increase his majority.—*Columbia County Republican.*

We are assured by intelligent gentlemen from Danville that, much as it may surprise us, the above paragraph contains one truth. Of course it consists in the fact that Judge Mercur made two speeches at Danville. When it is said "they were eloquent, argumentative, and satisfactory," we are inclined to laugh at the joke. John should not thus poke fun at Mercur. We ask how often the Halls of Congress at the last session reverberated that eloquence which so tingled in the ears of this Danville auditory; and with what profound admiration did members listen to that clear and convincing logic which so overwhelmed our contemporary? History makes no record of it. Let those Danville speeches be published, by all means. They may remove that constantly increasing public suspicion that Judge Mercur cannot be either "eloquent" or "argumentative." That he has a nature capable of strong attachments is sufficiently evinced by his Winter's devotion to the interests of Dr. John and the negro cause generally.

Our enterprising fellow-citizen, B. H. Stohner, keeps pace with the spirit of improvement, and is constantly adopting something new to please the public. He keep on hand a supply of fresh oysters, and serves them up to suit the taste, or furnishes them to families. His confectionery, pies, cakes, etc., are of excellent quality. Stohner is an enterprising business man, and fully appreciates the advantage of advertising.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—Court met on Monday last, Hon. William Elwell, President Judge, and his associates, Hon. John M'Reynolds and Hon. Stephen Baldy upon the Bench. On that and the succeeding days of its session the following business was transacted:

C. F. Knapp *vs.* Bloom School District. Plaintiff took a non-suit.

Commonwealth *vs.* M. M. L'Velle. Surety of the peace. Defendent discharged.

Commonwealth *vs.* George Wasser. Surety of the peace. Defendent to pay the costs.

Commonwealth *vs.* Levi Rinhard. Indictment, adultery. Not a true bill.

Commonwealth *vs.* Mary A. White. Indictment, adultery. Not a true bill.

Commonwealth *vs.* William Albertson. Indictment, larceny. Guilty on second count for having received stolen goods. New trial granted.

Commonwealth *vs.* John Steiner. Indictment, adultery. Not a true bill.

Commonwealth *vs.* Benjamin Fox. Threatening to kill. Defendent discharged.

Commonwealth *vs.* Benjamin Drake and Charles Schug. Indictment, assault and battery. Not a true bill.

Commonwealth *vs.* John M'Davit. Indictment, assault and battery. Settled.

Commonwealth *vs.* Lloyd Appleman. Malicious mischief. Settled.

Commonwealth *vs.* William Harris. fornication and bastardy. Not a true bill.

Commonwealth *vs.* Enoch Cadman, Jr. Indictment, fornication and bastardy. Settled.

Commonwealth *vs.* Francis Sample. Indictment, larceny. Not a true bill.

Commonwealth *vs.* Daniel Wanich. Indictment, rape. Recognizance forfeited.

Commonwealth *vs.* Elizabeth Hughes. Indictment assault and battery. Plead guilty. Fine of ten dollars and costs.

William Lamon *vs.* Peter Hayman. Ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff.

Peter Karshner *vs.* Daniel Krum, administrator. Verdict for plaintiff for $997 74.

On Wednesday the Grand and Traverse Jurors were discharged. A great many cases go over to next term.

On motion of Mr. Clark, George S. Coleman, Esq., was admitted to practise in the several courts of Columbia County.

On motion of Mr. Brockway, Harry Hakes, Esq., was also admitted to the Bar of this county.

NEWS ITEMS.

PEACHES sell in Texas for twenty-five cents a bushel.

Two thousand gambling hells are said to adorn New York.

THE present United States pension list is sixteen million dollars per annum.

JAMES BUCHANAN'S income for 1865 was twelve thousand three and twenty-six dollars.

HON. EDWARD WADE, ex-Congressman, and brother of Benjamin Wade, died last week.

ANDREW J. FAULK, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Governor of Dacotah Territory.

A WOMAN whose husband owns five thousand dollars, has been arrested for drunkenness in Poughkeepsie.

LITTLE JOHN CLEM, the juvenile hero of Chickamauga, is going to West Point. His fighting weight just now is sixty-five pounds.

AT the auction sale of forty thousand tons of Scranton coal in New York, last Thursday, there was a decline of one dollar per ton in price.

THE Conservatives of the Eighth Congressional District of Missouri have unanimously nominated John M. Clover for Congress.

THE body of a soldier exhumed at Mobile was found to have become a solid rock, with all the features of the man perfectly preserved.

THEY propose to organize a militia company at Helena, Arkansas, with officers equally divided between the representatives of the Union and the Rebel armies.

THE National Union State Convention, held in Michigan on the fourth instant, put a State ticket in the field, headed by General A. Williams for Governor.

SENATOR WRIGHT, of New Jersey, who has been sojourning for a few weeks in Norfolk, Connecticut, was conveyed on Saturday to his home in Newark, being attended by two physicians.

THE cholera has nearly disappeared from Cincinnati. There have been only thirteen deaths in that city since Saturday. There were fifty-six deaths in St. Louis on Saturday, fourteen in Savannah during the last week, and eighteen in New Orleans on Monday.

REPRESENTATIVE Pike, of Calais, Maine, has forwarded three hundred dollars to Mayor Stevens, of Portland, for the relief of the sufferers by the fire. In an accompanying note he says: "It is a part of the extra compensation that Congress so foolishly voted its members after I left."

THE improvements at the Naval School, Annapolis, are rapidly progressing, under the auspices of Admiral David D. Porter, the Superintendent of that institution. Already the work of inclosing the property, including the Government mansion purchased by the United States under an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, has commenced, and it is supposed will be finished in the course of two months.

AN English lord, wishing to do a little more than any of his brother aristocrats had done before him, went to a telegraph office in London and had his cigar lighted by an electic spark from Heart's Content sent through the Atlantic cable. This feat cost him two hundred guineas, or one thousand and fifty dollars in gold.

THE Democrats and Johnson men in Convention on the fourth instant nominated George H. Pendleton for Congress in the First District, and Theodore Cook in the Second District. Mr. Pendleton, in accepting the nomination, approved of the action of the Philadelphia National Union Convention, and said the result of the war had decided the doctrine of secession, and the Southern people, by the action of their conventions and by the unanimous declaration of their delegates at Philadelphia, have abandoned it as a rule of political action and the basis of political organization. The institution of slavery was also involved in the conflict of arms, and it, too, under the action of the Southern States, had passed away forever. He advocated the obsolute restoration of the Union upon no other conditions than those prescribed by the Constitution, and for the immediate admission of the Southern States to the right of representation.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 50
Rye "	1 20
Corn "	1 00
Flour per barrel	15 00
Cloverseed	5 00
Flaxseed	2 50
Butter	40
Eggs	25
Tallow	14
Potatoes	1 00
Dried Apples	3 00
Pork	18
Hams	25
Sides and Shoulders	16
Lard per pound	25
Hay per ton	20 00

MARRIED.

In Orangeville, August thirtieth, by Rev. Nathaniel Spear, THOMAS B. APPLEMAN, of Benton, to HENRIETTA D. TUBBS, of Fairmount.

In the same place, by the same, on the first of September, HARMON L. STEIN to ELIZABETH DAVIS, both of Benton.

DIED.

In Catawissa, on the nineteenth of August ADALINE, daughter of Wellington and Sarah Ann Cleaver, aged 4 years, 1 month, and 15 days.

In Mifflin, on the twentieth of August, SARAH RICHERT, aged 17 years, 5 months, and 22 days.

William H. Abbott,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

Notice.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to either of the undersigned, on Book, Note, or Judgment, are requested to make payment without delay, if they would save costs.
M'KELVEY, NEAL & CO., and
WILLIAM M'KELVEY & CO.

Estate of Abraham Mensch, deceased.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Abraham Mensch, late of Locust Township, in the County of Columbia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make the same known without delay, and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to
AMZI CRAIG or
CHARLES MESCH,
Roaring Creek P.O., Columbia County, Pa.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute, that the second and third installment on their shares are required to be paid, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.
WILLIAM SNYDER, Treasurer.

Notice to Trespassers.—Notice is hereby given to all persons, that from and after this date all persons found trespassing on the property of WILLIAM M'KELVY and WILLIAM NEAL, in the possession of DAVID WINNER, situate in Bloom Township, bounded by the River Susquehanna on the south, lands of Vandersllce, Reese, and Bloomsburg Iron Company on the east, lands of Caleb Barton, Jr., and others on the north, and lands of George Hughes and others on the west, will be dealt with according to law.
sep1-3t DANIEL WINNER, Tenant.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Please take notice that I, Ira Roadarmel, of Centreville, Columbia County, having bought the following list of property from Peter Hower, do declare that it is my intention to lend the same to the said Hower, to wit: four beds; one dozen chairs; one lot of dishes; one cupboard; one bureau; twenty yards of carpet; one cooking stove; one parlor stove; one two-horse wagon; one two-horse carriage; one double set of harness; one single set of harness; two tables; two pigs.
IRA ROADARMEL.

ESTRAY.—CAME ON THE PREMISES of the subscriber, in Centre Township, on or about the 1st of May last, a Stray Hog, weighing about one hundred pounds. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or it will be disposed of according to law.
sep1-3t PETER SPOONEYBERG.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH
No. 21 North Wharves, an 125 North Water St.,
Philadelphia.

MILLER'S STORE.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware,
Cedarware
Hardware,
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,
AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.
In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.
E. H. MILLER.
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, on Saturday, the 6th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, George W. Driesbach, Administrator, &c., of Elizabeth Richard, late Elizabeth Driesbach, late of Bloom Township, in said county, deceased will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain lot of ground, situate on the northwest side of Third Street, of the town of Bloomsburg, in said county, and being the one half part of lot No. 53, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner of lot No. 53, on Third Street aforesaid, thence northwestwardly one hundred and seven feet and a half; thence southwestwarly sixty-six feet, to the line of lot No. 54; thence along the line of lot No. 54 southeastwardly one hundred and seven and a half feet, to a corner on Third Street aforesaid; thence along said Third Street sixty-six feet, to the place of beginning, whereon is erected a two-story frame house, with a basement and outbuildings. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the Township of Bloom and county aforesaid.
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.
BLOOMSBURG, September 8, 1866.
CONDITIONS OF SALE.
Ten per cent. of one fourth of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser to the administrator on the striking down of the property; one fourth of the purchase money less ten per cent. on the confirmation of the sale; the residue of the purchase money in one year from the confirmation, with interest from the confirmation *ni. si.* The purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.
GEORGE W. DRIESBACH,
sep8-4t Administrator

HENRY GIGER
has opened a first-class
BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND CAP STORE.
at his old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following kinds and prices:

Men's calf boots, fine	$5 00 to 9 00
" kip, double sole	3 75 to 5 75
Boys' child's boots	1 75 to 4 75
Men's glove kid, Congress, &c	2 50 to 5 75
" " Balmoral shoes	1 90 to 3 00
Men's, women's, boys', and misses' glove kid lasting gaiters	1 75 to 5 75
Women's glove kids, very fine	3 25 to 5 75
" fine goat morocco balmorals	2 50 to 4 00
" men's morocco and calf shoes	1 75 to 2 50
" common shoes	1 50 to 2 50
Misses' and child's shoes	0 25 to 1 00
Men's, women's, misses', boys', and child's slippers	0 25 to 1 00

He also keeps a great variety of
HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS
of every kind, at the lowest prices, both for cash and country produce,
Remember the attraction is in our goods. Don't be alarmed at the cry of high prices, but call and see for yourselves. Respectfully,
HENRY GIGER.

DR. GANSEVOORT, PRACTICAL and Consulting Physician, for the cure of all diseases. Author of Lectures on the Treatment and cure of Chronic Diseases.
May be consulted as follows, free of charge, 1866:
BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Exchange Hotel, Monday and Tuesday, September 17 and 18.
BERWICK, Pa., Rising Sun Hotel, Wednesday, September 19.
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Exchange Hotel, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, September 20, 21, and 22.
PITTSTON, Pa., Eagle Hotel, Sunday, and Monday, September 23 and 24.
Will visit each place once in three months regularly.
Invalids afflicted with chronic disease of every name and nature, will be convinced by consulting me that they will be fairly and honorably dealt with. They will not be persuaded to place themselves under my treatment unless there is a reasonable hope of cure.
DR. GANSEVOORT can be consulted at his appointed places; he is a Practical and Scientific Physician, and treats all kinds of chronic diseases, which have been called incurable by many of the so-called distinguished physicians of the country. Such as diseases of the Spine, Asthma, Consumption, Salt Rheum, Nervous Debility, Epilepsy, St. Vitus Dance, Catarrh, Melancholy, Liver Complaint, Ricketts, Bloody Urine, Headache. All diseases of Women and Children. Also cases of Seminal Emissions, which is sending thousands poor unfortunate victims to the grave yearly.
The Doctor does not propose to heal all the diseases that afflict mankind. Some diseases are curable, others are incurable, while at certain stages all diseases are curable, if treatment is commenced at the proper time. Therefore, do not wait for to-morrow. The present is for us to improve, to-morrow we may never see. So beware of delays, they are always dangerous to your interests.
Invalids who reside at too great a distance to visit the Doctor at his places of appointment, can communicate with him by letter, and have medicines sent to them by Express, to any part of the United States and Canadas, without delay.
All letters of inquiry must contain a three cent stamp to prepay reply. Principal Office and Laboratory, Grammarcy Park, New York. Address me at my present residence, Bath, New York.
J. M. GANSEVOORT, M.D.
a2g25-4t.

EVERY SATURDAY:
A JOURNAL OF CHOICE READING,
SELECTED FROM FOREIGN CURRENT
LITERATURE.
Much of the best literature of the day is found in the English and Continental magazines and periodicals; and it is the aim of the publishers of this new journal to reproduce the choicest selections from these for American readers, in a form at once attractive and inexpensive. The publishers believe that such a journal, conducted upon the plan which they propose, will be not only entertaining and instructive in itself, but interesting and valuable as a reflex of foreign periodical literature of the day. It will be, in short, the aim of its publishers that Every Saturday shall commend itself by its freshness and variety to all classes of intelligent and cultivated readers. Every Saturday will contain each week thirty-two large octavo pages, handsomely printed in double columns, with an engraved title.
TERMS.—Single numbers, 10 cents; subscription price, $5 per year, in advance. Monthly parts will be issued, containing 128 pages each, handsomely bound in an attractive cover, price 50 cents. Subscription price, $5 per year, in advance. Subscribers to any of the other periodicals published by Ticknor & Fields will receive Every Saturday for $4 per year, in advance.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
125 Tremont Street, Boston.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
TERMS.
One copy for one year, $4 00. An extra copy, gratis, for every Club of five subscribers, at $4 00 each, or six copies for $20 00.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE and HARPER'S WEEKLY, together, one year, $8 00.
CIRCULATION 112,000.
The Publishers will accept a limited number of first-class advertisements for their Magazine, at the following low rates:

One Page	$250 00
Half Page	125 00
Quarter Page	70 00

Or $1 50 per line for less space. Average eight words to a line.
HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

THE GALAXY,
A FORTNIGHTLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.
THE GALAXY is published fortnightly, on the first and fifteenth of each month, and has the advantage of coming to the reader intermediately between the monthlies and the weeklies.
With the second number the Magazine was enlarged by sixteen pages, making it to contain ninety-six pages of matter.
ITS CONTRIBUTORS.
THE GALAXY will be an original American Magazine of the highest class. Arrangements have accordingly been made for regular contributions from the best known and most meritorious writers in the country; and moreover, the Editor will always seek to elicit and encourage contributions from new authors of real ability or decided genius. The articles in THE GALAXY will be signed with the names of their authors, who will be allowed a wide freedom in the expression of opinions.
The first and second numbers of THE GALAXY, for May first and fifteenth, 1866, contain contributions from John Esten Cooke, Frances Power Cobbe, Rose Terry, George Alfred Townsend, Edmund C. Stedman, the Author of "Emily Chester," Professor Pierre Blot, Dr. W. H. Draper, Stillman S. Conant, General Cluseret, and others.
"The Claverings," by Anthony Trollope, and "Archie Lovell," by Mrs. Edwards, were commenced in the first number of THE GALAXY, and will continue to be published serially simultaneously with their appearance in England. The back numbers of the Magazine containing these stories may always be obtained from a newsdealer or from the proprietors.
PROFESSOR BLOT ON COOKERY.
In the second number of THE GALAXY was commenced a series of articles on Cookery, by Professor Pierre Blot, the well-known teacher of the art. These articles will be made of great practical value to every family. Beside many gastronomical directions of essential importance, they will contain receipts and practical suggestions which must secure for them thousands of readers.
TERMS.
The price of THE GALAXY is 25 cents a number; $5 for the year of twenty-four numbers; $3 for six months—twelve numbers. The volumes for the year will include 2,300 octavo pages, illustrated by twenty-five or more full-page engravings, printed on tinted paper; beside innumerable smaller illustrations, scattered through the text. THE GALAXY may be ordered at the rate of twenty-five cents a number for any length of time desired.
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THE FLORENCE
SEWING-MACHINES
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Salesrooms, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
While a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we have long felt what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the
HIGHEST DEGREE
SIMPLICITY WITH DURABILITY,
and while capable of doing a
GREATER RANGE OF WORK,
one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.
To supply a Sewing-Machine free from the objections attached to others has been no easy task; for we not only had to surpass other Machines, as they appeared years ago, but also as improved from time to time by more recent experience.
This we boldly claim has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years; and in presenting our Machine to the public, we shall make strong assertions respecting its merits, which we are prepared to substantiate in every particular.
Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Knit stitches, we adopted the
LOCK STITCH
(alike on both sides of the fabric), which is regarded by the masses as best suited to all kinds of work. But to meet objections sometimes urged against this favorite stitch, we have added the Knot, Double Lock, and Double Knot, either of which is
STRONGER AND MORE ELASTIC
than the Lock; thus enabling the operator to select a stitch
PERFECTLY SUITED
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THE FLORENCE
makes
FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES
with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with as little machinery.
The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction the Florence has gained hosts of friends, and been regarded as a
HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY;
proving that the public fully appreciate the many advantages combined in the Florence Machine. Over all others, the Florence must be seen to be fully appreciated.
We claim for the
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the following
ADVANTAGES
over any and all
SEWING-MACHINES IN THE WORLD:
It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double-lock, and double-knot, on one and the same machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.
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It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.
Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables any one to operate it.
It does not require finer thread on the under than for the upper side, and will sew across the heaviest seam, or from one to more thicknesses of cloth, without change of needle, tension, breaking thread, or skipping stitches.
The Hemmer is easily adjusted, and will turn any width of hem desired.
No other Machine will do so great a range of work as the Florence.
It will hem, fell, bind, gather, braid, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time. It has no springs to get out of order, and will last a lifetime.
It is fully protected and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and our own Letters Patent.
The taking up of the slack-thread is not performed by the irregular contraction of a wire coil or uncertain operation of springs. The precision and accuracy with which the Florence draws the thread into the cloth is unapproached by any Sewing-Machine hitherto offered in the world.
We furnish each Machine with "Barnum's Self-Sewer," which guides the work itself, and is of incalculable value, especially to inexperience operators.
While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first-class Machines, and a careful examination will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify the assertion we now make, that it is the best Sewing-Machine in the world.
We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim for it, and to give entire satisfaction, and will give a written warranty, if required.
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TERMS.

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OMNIBUS LINE.
The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an
OMNIBUS LINE
between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.
His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.
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JACOB L. GIRTON, Proprietor.

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Rundel's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Rundel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.
C. BITTENBENDER, DR. F. C. HARRISON,
W. B. KOONS, JOHN DOAK,
JOHN DETERICK, DANIEL NOYER,
H. DIGLEMILLER, SYLVESTER PURSEL,
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They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

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GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor,
The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*McHenry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK
MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
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Manufacturers of
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and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
Fresh arrival of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
DAVID LOWENBERG
invites attention to his stock of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,
at his store on
Main Street, two doors above the American House,
Bloomsburg, Pa.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH
COATS AND PANTS,
of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES,
He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of
CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of
CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
DAVID LOWENBURG.

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M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER,
the successors of
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continue the business of making
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every style of
FANCY WAGONS,
which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best, and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—The undersigned has just arrived from the City with a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Ready-Made Clothing, Perfumery, Toy and Fancy Articles, Druggist's Glassware, Brushes, Trusses and Supporters, and a general assortment of everything that belongs to a well-appointed Drug Store. Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, such as Jayne's, Ayer's, Wishart's, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Troches, Swain's Panacea, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Hoofland's Bitters constantly on hand. Also
MOROCCO LEATHER, KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, FRENCH CALFSKINS, PINK
TRIMMINGS, BINDINGS,
by the dozen or half-dozen. Also
SHOE-FINDINGS, FISHING-TACKLE, &c.
Having had a large experience in the drug business, I would respectfully invite those wishing anything in that line to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. "In medicines quality is of the first importance."
JOHN R. MOYER.

GOOD NEWS FOR EVERYBODY.
Owing to the late fall in gold,
EPHRAIM W. ELWELL
has reduced his prices to suit all buyers, either at wholesale or retail. If you want
SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, SPICES,
CRACKERS, CANNED FRUIT, DRIED
FRUIT, WOODENWARE, FISH,
BEANS, CHEESE, FLOUR,
FEED, &c., &c. &c.,
give me a call. EPHRAIM W. ELWELL.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA
The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting (on his part) to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.
Omnibusses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CASLOW.
Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

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Catawissa, Pa.
The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
RESTAURANT.
B. H. STOHNER
has fitted up a
FIRST-CLASS EATING SALOON,
where ladies and gentlemen can be supplied with the delicacies of the season. A suppl of
FRESH OYSTERS
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FRESH BREAD, CAKES, AND PIES,
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DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY
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EYER & MOYER
respectfully invite a continuance of patronage. Their Drugs and Medicines are all selected with the greatest care, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of delirious nostrums, and are purchased from the best importing houses in the country.
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PAINTS AND CHEMICALS
of every variety, and of the best quality.
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The public may rely at all times on procuring the above articles, with all the new useful preparations kept in the best conducted establishments.
PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS
and Family Receipts compounded with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.
The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of
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FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES,
MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.
He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.
His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.
Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.
This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.
PETER BILLMYER.

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second door below Hartman's, Main Street.
Just received a new stock of
ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS,
CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS
and every variety of articles usually kept in a
FANCY STORE.
Also
SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES,
SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,
and a large lot of
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
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and a general and well-selected assortment of
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TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
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is at HUNGSBERGER'S,
a few doors below the American House,
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He has the largest and most select of
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO
ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the fancy brands of
SEGARS,
and the best Fine-cut and Plug
CHEWING TOBACCO,
can be had at his counters.
TOBACCO PIPES
in great variety are among his large stock.
DON'T FORGET TO CALL.
H. H. HUNSBERGER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.
A. M. RUPERT
announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.
Customers can be accomodated with
FANCY STOVES
of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.
25 DOZEN MILK-PANS
on hand for sale.

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JOSEPH SHARPLESS,
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STOVES OF EVERY VARIETY,
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and all kinds of Castings, on hand or supplied on the shortest notice and at the cheapest rates. Castings for
COAL BREAKERS AND COAL SCHUTES
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THE WORLD IS FULL OF BEAUTY.

THERE is beauty in the forest,
Where the trees are green and fair;
There is beauty in the meadow,
Where the flowers scent the air;
There is beauty in the sunlight,
And the soft blue beam above;
Oh! the world is full of beauty
When the heart is full of love!

There is beauty in the fountain,
Singing gayly at the play,
While rainbow hues are glittering
On its silvery, shining spray;
There is beauty in the streamlet,
Murmuring softly through the grove;
Oh! the world is full of beauty
When the heart is full of love!

There is beauty in the moonlight
When it sleeps upon the sea,
While the blue, foam-crested billows
Dance and frolic joyously;
There is beauty in the lightning gleams
That o'er the dark waves rove;
Oh! the world is full of beauty
When the heart is full of love!

There is beauty in the brightness
Beaming from a loving eye,
In the warm blush of affection,
In the tear of sympathy;
In the sweet low voice whose accents
The spirit's gladness prove;
Oh! the world is full of beauty
When the heart is full of love!

AGRICULTURAL.

Hog Cholera.

MANY names have been applied to this disease, it being known to various parts of the world as "Blue Sickness" or "Blue Disease," "Pig Distemper," "Red Soldier," and "Hog Cholera," and veterinarians have theorized much on its nature. It first affects the digestive organs; the blood undergoes changes favorable to transudations, which occur in different parts of the body.

Symptoms.—The first thing that generally directs attention to the disease is the sudden death of one or more pigs. On a closer inspection the animals are noticed to be dull, caring neither for food nor water, creeping beneath the straw or into some dark place; the head is held low, and the ears drooping. Signs of abdominal pain are often well marked, and as a rule there is a disposition to lie on the belly. The animals are under some circumstances wild, frantic, or quite unconscious. There is occasionally violent retching or vomiting of food or mucus, and bile. In the early stage the fæces are of normal consistence, urine pale; later diarrhœa sets in, excrements becoming dark and fetid. The pulse beats from one hundred to one hundred and twenty per minute, the action of the heart being barely perceptible. A staring look, tendency to press on the abdominal organs, rolling about, inability to stand, etc., are indicative of increasing pain. There is a singular jerking or spasmodic breathing in all cases, complicated by congestion of the lungs. A marked weakness of the hind quarters is observed from the commencement of the attack. The animal staggers, its limbs cross each other, and at last are paralyzed. It cannot squeal or grunt, and there is a subdued hacking cough. Blood settles in the skin more or less over the whole body, discoloring the skin and mucous membranes some time before death; this gave origin to the name "Blue Disease." The reddish or purplish color disappears where the skin is pressed; an eruption is apt to appear, and the skin becomes scurfy. Death occurs in from three to six hours.

Post-mortem appearances.—The skin black and blue; the capillaries, veins of the skin, and subcutaneous tissue are dark-colored and gorged with blood. A yellow serum is apt to accumulate wherever there is the ramified redness. The serous and mucous membranes are studded with echymosis (patches where blood settles), which are most developed in the organs of the chest. The intestine is stopped occasionally with solid material. The liver and spleen are full of blood, and the lungs also may be much congested. The blood is dark, serus, fluid, and coagulates very slowly and imperfectly.

Prevention and Treatment.—Wholesome vegetable diet, a sparing allowance of only well-cooked animal food and cleanliness, with clean and dry bedding, are the best preventives. When the disease breaks out send for a well-educated veterinary surgeon or a physician. If one is not to be had, an emetic in the first stage of the disease may be given, followed by a gentle purgative or clyster; well-made gruel should be the only diet.

About Pickles.

WITH pickles for family use there is no difficulty, but many who raise cucumbers on the large scale for profit, there is a doubt as to how they shall dispose of their crops. Many have gone into the raising of cucumbers for pickles from reports of the large returns of some few cultivators. Those who within our knowledge have made pickle-raising the most profitable are those who, living within easy distance of the great pickle factories, could find a ready sale for their crop. The putting up of pickles and canning tomatoes, and the like, is a regular business, and is prosecuted by those who have the experience and capital on so large a scale that it is not advisable for small operators to attempt to compete with them. Growers of cucumbers, tomatoes, and the like, who are near these large establishments, meet with a ready sale for the raw material. There is another class of growers, who live within a few days by rail, who find a market for their cucumbers by slightly salting them. These put up their cucumbers in tight barrels, with a half-peck of salt, then fill the barrel with water and bung it up. In this weak brine the cucumbers will keep a week or two, but if allowed to remain much longer they will get slimy. This is the way in which growers send the cucumbers to not very distant factories. To put up cucumbers to last for a long time, instead of four quarts of salt to the barrel at least a half-bushel should be used. A brine of this strength, in tight barrels, will, as we are informed by an old pickle-maker, keep them for an indefinite time. For family use, when small pickings are made daily, it is as well to dry salt the cucumbers. They will give out their water to make a brine, and will shrivel; but when soaked for putting in vinegar, they will acquire their plumpness. Use a plenty of salt, as no more will be dissolved than is needed.

FOR YOUTHFUL READERS.

Snipp, Snapp, Snorium.

THERE was once a miller who had three children, two girls and a boy. When the miller died, and the children divided the property, the daughters took the entire mill, and left their brother nothing but three sheep, that he tended in the forest.

As he was one day wandering about, he met an old man, with whom he exchanged a sheep for a dog named *Snipp;* on the following day the same old man met him again, when he exchanged another sheep with him for a dog named *Snapp;* and on the third day his third sheep, for a dog named *Snorium.* The three dogs were large and strong, and obedient to their master in everything.

When the youth found there was no good to be done at home, he resolved to go out in the world and seek his fortune.

After long wandering he came to a large city, in which the houses were hung with black, and everything betokened some great and universal calamity.

The youth took up his quarters with an old fisherman, of whom he inquired the cause of this mourning. The fisherman informed him that there was a huge serpent, named Turenfax, which inhabited an island out in the ocean; that every year a pure maiden must be given to him to be devoured; and that lot had now fallen on the king's only daughter.

When the youth had heard this, he formed the resolution of venturing a contest with the serpent, and rescuing the princess, provided fortune would befriend him.

On the appointed day the youth sailed over to the island, and awaited whatever might happen. While he was sitting, he saw the young princess drawing near in a boat, accompanied by a number of people.

The king's daughter stopped at the foot of the mountain and wept bitterly. The youth then approached her, greeted her courteously, and comforted her to the best of his power.

When a short time had passed thus, he said:

"Snipp! go to the mountain-cave, and see whether the serpent is coming."

But the dog returned, wagged his tail, and said that the serpent had not made his appearance.

When some time had elapsed, the youth said:

"Snapp! go to the mountain-cave, and see whether the serpent is coming."

The dog went, but soon returned without having seen the serpent.

After awhile, the youth said:

"Snorium! go to the mountain-cave, and see whether the serpent is coming."

The dog went, but soon returned, trembling violently.

The youth could now easily guess that the serpent was approaching, and consequently made himself ready for the fight.

As Turenfax came hastening down the mountain, the youth set his dogs Snipp and Snapp on him. A desperate battle then ensued; but the serpent was so strong that the dogs were unable to master him. When the youth observed this he set on his third dog, Snorium, and now the conflict became even fiercer; but the dogs got the mastery, and the game did not end till Turenfax received his death wound.

When the serpent was dead the king's daughter thanked her deliverer with many affectionate expressions for her safety, and besought him to accompany her to the royal palace. But the youth would try his luck in the world for some time longer, and therefore declined her invitation. It was, however, agreed on between them that the youth should return in a year and woo the fair maiden.

On parting, the princess broke her gold chain in three, and bound a portion around the neck of each of the dogs. To the young man she gave her ring, and they promised ever to be faithful to each other.

The young man now travelled about in the wide world, as we have said, and the king's daughter returned home. On her way she was met by a courtier, who forced her to make oath that he and no other had slain Turenfax.

This courtier was thenceforward looked upon as a most doughty champion, and got a promise of the princess. But the maiden would not break her faith with the youth, and deferred the marriage from day to day.

When the year was expired, the youth returned from his wandering, and came to the great city. But now the houses were hung with scarlet, and all things seemed to indicate a great and general rejoicing.

The youth again took up his quarters with the old fisherman, and asked what might be the cause of all the joy.

He was informed that a courtier had killed Turenfax, and was now about to celebrate his nuptials with the king's fair daughter.

No one has heard what the miller's son said on receiving this intelligence; though it may easily be imagined that he was not greatly delighted at it.

When dinner-time came, the youth felt a longing to partake of the king's fare, and his host was at a great loss to know how this could be brought to pass.

But the youth said:

"Snipp! go up to the palace, and bring me a piece of game from the king's table. Fondle the young princess, but strike the false courtier a blow he may not soon forget."

"Snipp did as his master commanded him; he went up to the palace, caressed the fair princess, but struck the courtier a blow that made him black and blue; then, seizing a piece of game, he ran off.

Hereupon there arose a great uproar in the hall, and all were filled with wonder, excepting the king's daughter; for she had recognized her gold neck-chain, and thence divined who the dog's master was.

The next day a similar scene was enacted. The youth was inclined to eat some pastry from the king's own table, and the fisherman was at a loss how this could be brought about.

But the youth said:

"Snapp! go up to the palace, and bring me some pastry from the king's table. Fondle the young princess, but strike the false courtier a blow that he may not soon forget."

Snapp did as his master had commanded him; he went up to the palace, broke through the sentinels, caressed the fair princess, but struck the false courtier a blow that made him see the sun both in the east and west; then, seizing a piece of pastry, he made off.

Now there was a greater uproar than on the preceding day, and every one wondered what had taken place, excepting the king's daughter; for she again recognized her gold neck-chain, whereby she well knew who the dog's master was. On the third day the youth wished to drink wine from the king's table, and then sent Snorium to fetch some.

Everything now took place as before. The dog burst through the guard, entered the drinking apartment, caressed the princess, but struck the false courtier a blow that sent him tumbling head over heels on the floor; then, seizing a flask of wine, he ran off.

The king was sorely vexed at all this, and sent the courtier with a number of people to seize the stranger who owned the three dogs.

The courtier went, and came to where the young man dwelt with the poor fisherman. But there another game began, for the youth called to his three dogs:

"Snipp! Snapp! Snorium! clear the house."

In an instant the dogs rushed forward, and in a twinkling all the king's men lay on the ground.

The youth then caused the courtier to be bound hand and foot, and proceeded to the apartment where the king was sitting at the table with his men.

When he entered, the princess ran to meet him with great affection, and began relating to her father how the courtier had deceived him.

When the king heard all this, and recognized his daughter's gold chain and ring, he ordered the courtier to be cast to the three dogs; but the brave youth obtained the princess, and with her half the kingdom.

WIT AND WISDOM.

A MARK the Austrians have missed—Bismark.

A WIG that won't stay in place—Schleswig.

To kill aunts—Hit your uncle's wife on the head with a hammer.

HUMOR consists of common things oddly expressed.

WANTED at Saratoga—The Dead Sea, to destroy Faro and all his hosts.

THE ladies wear what-ye-call-ems on the crown of the head, now-a-days.

WHEN sorrow "has left its traces," what becomes of the rest of the harness?

WHAT conundrums are always at home? Those that are never found out.

THE winner in a horse race has been fined for cruelly *beating* his antagonist's nag.

A STORM of applause (that sometimes brings down a house)—A Western hurricane.

COMPARATIVELY speaking a clergyman when dead is past, but his successor is pastor.

WRITE your own epitaph in youth; make it as flattering as you please; and then devote the rest of your life to efforts to deserve it.

A YOUNG gentleman advertised for a wife through the papers, received answers from eighteen hundred husbands saying that he could have theirs.

"No man can do anything against his will," said a metaphysician. "Faix," said Pat, "I had a brother who went to prison against his will."

A DANDY on Broadway, wishing to be witty, accosted an old rag-man as follows: "You take all sorts of trumpery in your cart, don't you?" "Yes; jump in, jump in."

A LADY who wished some stuffing from a roast duck, which a gentleman was carving at a public table, requested him to transfer from the deceased fowl to her plate some of its artificial intestines.

AN old woman driving a four-footed troop into a city was accosted by a young man with, "Good morning, mother of donkeys." The dame meekly but smartly replied, "Good morning to you, my son."

A GENTLEMAN was promenading a fashionable street with a bright boy at his side, when the little fellow cried out: "Oh, pa, there goes an editor!" "Hush! hush!" said the other, "don't make any sport of the poor man—God only knows what you may come to yet."

"SAL," cried a girl, looking out of the upper story of a small grocery, addressing another girl, who was trying to enter at the front door, "we've all been to camp meeting and got converted, so when you want milk on Sunday, you will have to come in at the back door."

A CABIN boy on board a ship, the captain of which was a religious man, was called up to be whipped for some misdemeanor. Little Jack went crying and trembling to the captain: "Please, sir, will you wait till I say my prayers?" "Yes," was the stern reply. "Well, then," replied Jack, looking up and smiling triumphantly, "I'll say them when I get ashore."

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From and after October 2, 1865, the trains will pass Rupert as follows:
GOING NORTH.—Elmira Mail at 4 P.M.; Erie Express at 2:48 A.M.
GOING SOUTH.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 4 P.M.
GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.
On and after March 11, 1866, Passenger Trains will run as follows:
SOUTHWARD.—Leave Scranton at 4:10 P.M. and 5:50 A.M.; Kingston at 6 P.M. and 6:55 A.M.; Bloomsburg at 8:20 P.M. and 9:20 A.M. Arrive at Northumberland at 9:50 P.M. and 10:35 A.M.
NORTHWARD.—Leave Northumberland at 7 A.M. and 5 P.M.; Bloomsburg at 8:25 A.M. and 6:25 P.M.; Scranton at 11:05 A.M. and 9 P.M. Arrive at Scranton at 12:40 A.M. and 10:15 P.M.
H. A. FONDA, Supt.
Kingston, March 15, 1866.

GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE
to the
NORTH AND WEST.
FOUR DAILY TRANINS.
ON AND AFTER MARCH 12, 1866, trains will leave as follows:

	Leave Wash'n.	Leave Balto.
Express Mail	6:20 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Fast Line	7:30 A.M.	12:10 P.M.
Pittsburg and Erie Ex.	4:30 P.M.	7:20 P.M.
Pittsburg and Elmira Ex.	7:40 P.M.	9:45 P.M.

TWO TRAINS ON SUNDAY,
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Leave Washington at 2:45 and 7:40 P.M.
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LOW FARE AND QUICK TIME.
Cars run through from Baltimore to Pittsburg, Erie, or Elmira without change.
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LEAVE EASTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 11:25 P.M.; Erie Express Train, 3:25 A.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 10:25 A.M.
LEAVE WESTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 5 A.M.; Erie Express Train, 7:14 P.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 4:35 P.M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
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H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
A. L. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.
March 22, 1866.

READING RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
April 23, 1866.
Great Trunk Line from the North and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton &c., &c.
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 3, 7:40, and 9:05 A.M., and 2 and 9:20 P.M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 5:10 and 10 A.M., and 3:40 and 10:35 P.M. Sleeping Cars accompany the 3 A.M. and 9:20 P.M. trains, without change.
Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown, and Philadelphia at 7:40 A.M., and 2 and 9:20 P.M., stopping at Lebanon and principal Way Stations, the 9:20 P.M. train making no close connections for Pottsville or Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven, and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 4 15 P.M.
Returning, leave New York at 9 A.M., 12 M., and 8:30 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 3:30 P.M.; Pottsville at 8:30 A.M. and 2:45 P.M.; Ashland at 6 and 11:15 A.M., and 1:05 P.M.; Tamaqua at 9:45 A.M. and 1 and 8:55 P.M.
Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, at 7 A.M.
Reading Accomodation Train leaves Reading at 6 A.M., returning from Philadelphia at 5 P.M.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6:20 and 6:15 P.M. for Ephrata, Litiz, Columbia, &c., &c.
On Sundays leave New York at 8:30 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 3:15 P.M., the 8 A.M. train running only to Reading; Pottsville at 8 A.M.; Tamaqua at 7:30 A.M.; Harrisburg at 9:05 A.M.; and Reading at 1:20 A.M. for Harrisburg, and 10:52 A.M. for New York, and 4:25 P.M. for Philadelphia.
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G. A. NICOLLS, Gen. Supt.
Reading Pa., April 23, 1866.

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THE DAILY TIMES, containing the latest Foreign and Domestic News, is published daily, at ten dollars per annum; with Sunday edition, twelve dollars.
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